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# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



An ACCOUNT of the Commencement of Hostilities between Great-Britain and America, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Rev. Mr. William Gordon, of Roxbury, in a Letter to a Gentleman in England. (Published with the Consent of the Author.)

MY DEAR SIR,  
I SHALL now give you a letter upon public affairs. This colony, judging itself possessed of an undoubted right to the charter'd privileges which had been granted by our glorious deliverer King William III. and finding that the continent was roused by the measures and principles of administration, was determined upon providing the necessary requisites for self-defence, in case there should be an attempt to support the late unconstitutional acts by the point of the sword, and upon making that resistance which the laws of God and nature justified, and the circumstances of the people would admit, and so to leave it with the righteous Judge of the world to settle the dispute. Accordingly the Provincial Congress, substituted by the inhabitants in lieu of the General Assembly, which could not convene but by the call of the Governor, prepared a quantity of stores for the service of an army, whenever the same might be brought into the field. These stores were deposited in various places; many of them at Concord, about 20 miles from Charlestown, which lies on the other side of the river, opposite to Boston, answering to Southwark, but without the advantage of a bridge. It was apprehended by numbers, from the attempt made to surprize some cannon at Salem on Feb. 26, that there would be something of the like kind in other places, and many were uneasy, after the resolutions of the Parliament were known, that any quantity of stores was within so small a distance of Boston, while there was no regular force established for the defence of them. Several were desirous of raising an army instantly upon hearing what had been determined at home, but it was judged best upon the whole not to do it, as that step might be immediately construed to the disadvantage of the colony by the enemies of it, and might not meet with the unanimous approbation of the Continental Congress. Here I must break off for a few minutes, to inform you, by way of episode, that on the 30th of March the Governor ordered out about 1100 men, to parade it for the distance of five miles to Jamaica Plains, and so round by the way of Dorchester back again; in performing which military exploit, they did considerable damage to the stone fences, which occasioned a Committee's being formed, and waiting upon the Provincial Congress, then at Concord, on the point of adjourning, which prevented their adjournment, and lengthened out the session till the news of what Parliament had done reached them on April 2d, by a vessel from Falmouth, which brought the account before the Governor had received his dispatches, so that obnoxious persons took the advantage of withdrawing from Boston, or keeping away, that they might not be caught by the General, were orders for that given him from home, as there is much reason to suppose was the case, from a hint in an intercepted letter of Mr. Mauduit's to Commissioner Hollowell, and from subsequent intelligence. The Tories had been for a long while filling the officers and soldiers with the idea, that the Yankees would not fight, but would certainly run for it, whenever there was the appearance of hostilities on the part of the regulars. They had repeated the story so often, that they themselves really believed it, and the military were persuaded to think the same, in general, so that they held the country people in the utmost contempt. The officers had discovered, especially since the warlike feat of tarring and feathering, a disposition to quarrel, and to provoke the people to begin, that they might have some colour for hostilities: This cast of mind was much increased upon the news of what Parliament had resolved upon; the people however bore in silence patiently, being determined that they would not be the aggressors. At length the General was fixed upon sending a detachment to Concord to destroy the stores, having been, I apprehend, worried into it by the native stories that were about him, and confirmed in his design by the opinion of his officers, about ten of whom, on the 18th of April, passed over Charlestown-ferry, and by the Neck through Roxbury, armed with swords and pistols, and placed themselves on different parts of the road in the night, to prevent all intelligence, and the country's being alarmed; they stopped various persons, threatening to blow their brains out, ordering them to dismount, &c. The grenadier and light infantry companies had been taken off duty some days, under pretence of learning a new exercise, which made the Bostonians jealous; one and another were confirmed in their suspicions by what they saw and heard on the 18th, so that expresses were forwarded to alarm the country, some of whom were secured by the officers on the road; the last had not got out of town more than about five minutes, ere the order arrived to stop all persons from leaving the town. An alarm was spread in many places (to some the number of officers on the road to Concord proved an alarm) however, as there had been repeated false ones, the country was at a loss what to judge. On the first of the night, when it was very dark, the detachment, consisting of all the grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the army, to the amount of 800 or better, officers included, the companies having been filled up, and several of the infamous torified natives, repaired to the boats, and got into them just as the moon rose, crossed the water, landed on Cambridge side, took through a private way to avoid discovery, and therefore had to go through some places up to their thighs in water. They made a quick march of it to Lexington, about 13 miles from Charlestown, and got there by half an hour after four. Here I must pause again, to acquaint you that in the morning of the 19th, before we had breakfasted, between eight and nine, the whole neighbourhood was in alarm; the minute men (so called from their having agreed to turn out at a minute's

warning) were collecting together; we had an account that the regulars had killed six of our men at Lexington; the country was in an uproar; another detachment was coming out of Boston; and I was desired to take care of myself and partner. I concluded that the brigade was intended to support the grenadiers and light infantry, and to cover their retreat, in which I was not mistaken. The brigade took out two cannon, the detachment had none. Having sent off my books, which I had finished packing up the day before, conjecturing what was coming on from the moment I had heard of the resolutions of Parliament, tho' I did not expect it till the reinforcement arrived, we got into our chaise, and went to Dedham. At night we had it confirmed to us, that the regulars had been roughly handled by the Yankees, a term of reproach for the New-Englanders, when applied by the regulars. The Brigade under Lord Percy marched out, playing, by way of contempt, *Tankee Doodle*; they were afterwards told, they had been made to dance to it. Soon after the affair, knowing what untruths are propagated by each party in matters of this nature, I concluded that I would ride to Concord, enquire for myself, and not rest upon the depositions that might be taken by others; accordingly I went the last week. The Provincial Congress have taken depositions, which they have forwarded to Great-Britain; but the Ministry and pretended friends to government will cry them down, as being evidence from party persons and rebels; the like may be objected against the present account, as it will materially contradict what has been published in Boston, though not expressly, yet as is commonly supposed, by authority; however with the impartial world, and those who will not imagine me capable of sacrificing honesty to the old, at present heretical, principles of the revolution, it may have some weight. Before Major Pitcairn arrived at Lexington signal guns had been fired, and the bells had been rung to give the alarm; but let not the sound of bells lead you to think of a ring of bells like what you hear in England; for they are only small sized bells, one in a parish, just sufficient to notify to the people the time for attending worship, &c. Lexington being alarmed, the train band or militia, and the alarm men (consisting of the aged and others exempted from turning out, excepting upon an alarm) repaired in general to the common, close in with the Meeting-house, the usual place of parade; and there were present when the roll was called over about one hundred and thirty of both, as I was told by Mr. Daniel Harrington, Clerk to the company, who further said, that the night being chilly, so as to make it uncomfortable being upon the parade, they having received no certain intelligence of the regulars being upon their march, and being waiting for the same, the men were dismissed, to appear again at the beat of drum. Some who lived near went home, others to the public house at the corner of the common. Upon information being received about half an hour after, that the troops were not far off, the remains of the company who were at hand collected together, to the amount of about 60 or 70, by the time the regulars appeared, but were chiefly in a confused state, only a few of them being drawn up, which accounts for other witnesses making the number less, about 30. There were present, as spectators, about 40 more, scarce any of whom had arms. The printed account tells us, indeed, that they observed about 200 armed men. Possibly the intelligence they had before received had frightened those that gave the account to the General, so that they saw more than double. The said account, which has little truth in it, says, that Major Pitcairn galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that were assembled) had presented his musquet, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flashed in the pan. The simple truth I take to be this, which I received from one of the prisoners at Concord in free conversation, one James Marr, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the 4th regiment, who was upon the advanced guard, consisting of six, besides a serjeant and corporal. They were met by three men on horseback before they got to the meeting-house a good way; an officer bid them stop; to which it was answered, you had better turn back, for you shall not enter the town; when the said three persons rode back again, and at some distance one of them offered to fire, but the piece flashed in the pan, without going off. I asked Marr, whether he could tell if the piece was designed at the soldiers, or to give an alarm? he could not say which. The said Marr further declared, that when they and the others were advanced, Major Pitcairn said to the Lexington company, (which, by the by, was the only one there) *Stop you rebels!* and he supposed that the design was to take away their arms; but upon seeing the regulars they dispersed, and a firing commenced, but who fired first he could not say. The said Marr, together with Evan Davies, of the 23d, George Cooper, of the 23d, and William McDonald, of the 38th, respectively assured me in each other's presence, that being in the room where John Bateman, of the 52d, was (he was in an adjoining room, too ill to admit of my conversing with him) they heard the said Bateman say, that the regulars fired first, and saw him go thro' the solemnity of confirming the same by an oath on the bible. Samuel Lee, a private in the 18th regiment, Royal Irish, acquainted me, that it was the talk among the soldiers that Major Pitcairn fired his pistol, then drew his sword, and ordered them to fire; which agrees with what Levi Harrington, a youth of 14 last November, told me, that being upon the common, and hearing the regulars were coming up, he went to the meeting-house, and saw them down in the road, on which he returned to the Lexington company---that a person on horseback rode round the meeting, and came towards the company that way, said something loud, but could not tell what, rode a little further, then stooped and fired a pistol, which was the first report he heard, then another on horseback fired his pistol, then 3

or 4 regulars fired their guns, upon which, hearing the bullets whistle, he ran off, and saw no more of the affair. Mr. Paul Revere, who was sent express, was taken and detained some time by the officers, being afterwards upon the spot, and finding the regulars at hand, passed thro' the Lexington company with another, having between them a box of papers belonging to Mr. Hancock, and went down a cross road, till there was a house so between him and the company, as that he could not see the latter; he told me likewise, that he had not got half a gun shot from them before the regulars appeared; that they halted about three seconds; that upon hearing the report of a pistol or gun, he looked round, and saw the smoke in front of the regulars, our people being out of view because of the house; then the regulars huzzad and fired, first two more guns, then the advanced guard, and so the whole body; the bullets flying thick about him, and he having nothing to defend himself, ran into a wood, where he halted, and heard the firing for about a quarter of an hour. James Brown, one of the Lexington militia, informed me, that he was upon the common, that two pistols were fired from the party of the soldiers towards the militia men, as they were getting over the wall to be out of the way, and that immediately upon it the soldiers began to fire their guns; that being got over the wall, and seeing the soldiers fire pretty freely, he fired upon them, and some others did the same. Simon Winship, of Lexington, declared, that being upon the road about four o'clock, two miles and an half on this side of the meeting-house, he was stooped by the regulars, and commanded by some of the officers to dismount, or he was a dead man; that he was obliged to march with the said troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of the said meeting-house, when an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load, which being done, the troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's Lexington company, who were partly collected on the place of parade, when said Winship observed an officer at the head of said troops flourishing his sword round his head in the air, and with a loud voice giving the word *fire*; the said Winship is positive that there was no discharge of arms on either side, until the word *fire* was given by the said officer as above. I shall not trouble you with more particulars, but give you the substance as it lies in my own mind, collected from the persons whom I examined for my own satisfaction. The Lexington company, upon seeing the troops, and being of themselves so unequal a match for them, were deliberating for a few moments what they should do, when several dispersing of their own heads, the Captain soon ordered the rest to disperse for their own safety. Before the order was given, three or four of the regular Officers, seeing the company as they came up on the rising ground on this side the meeting, rode forward, one or more, round the Meeting-house, leaving it on the right hand, and so came upon them that way; upon coming up, one cry'd out, "you damn'd rebels lay down your arms;" another, "Stop you rebels;" a third, "disperse you rebels," &c. Major Pitcairn, I suppose, thinking himself justified by parliamentary authority to consider them as rebels, perceiving that they did not actually lay down their arms, observing that the generality were getting off, while a few continued in their military position, and apprehending there could be no great hurt in killing a few such Yankees, which might probably, according to the notions that had been instilled into him by the tory party, of the Americans being poltroons, end all the contest, gave the command to fire, then fired his own pistol, and so let the whole affair a-going. The printed account says very different, but whatever the General may have sent home in support of that account, the public have nothing but bare assertions, and I have such valid evidence of the falsehood of several matters therein contained, that with me it has very little weight. The same account tells us, that several shots were fired from a meeting-house on the left, of which I heard not a single syllable, either from the prisoners or others, and the mention of which it would have been almost impossible to have avoided, had it been so, by one or another among the numbers with whom I freely and familiarly conversed. There is a curious note at the bottom of the account, telling us, that notwithstanding the fire from the meeting-house, Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn with the greatest difficulty kept the soldiers from forcing into the meeting-house, and putting all those in it to death. Would you not suppose that there was a great number in the meeting-house, while the regulars were upon the common on the right of it, between that and the Lexington company? Without doubt. And who do you imagine they were? One Joshua Simonds, who happened to be getting powder there as the troops arrived; besides whom I believe there were not two, if so much as one, for by reason of the position of the meeting-house, none would have remained in it thro' choice, but fools and madmen. However, if Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn's humanity prevented the soldiers putting all those persons to death, their military skill should certainly have made some of them prisoners, and the account should have given us their names. To what I have wrote respecting Major Pitcairn, I am sensible his general character may be objected. But character must not be allowed to overthrow positive evidence when good, and the conclusions fairly deduced therefrom. Besides, since hearing from Mr. Jones in what shameful abusive manner, with oaths and curses, he was treated by the Major at Concord, for shutting the doors of his tavern against him and the troops, and in order to terrify him to make discoveries of stores; and the manner in which the Major crow'd over the two four-and-twenty pounders found in the yard, as a mighty acquisition, worthy the expedition on which the detachment was employed, I have no such great opinion of the Major's character, tho' when he

[For the Remainder see the fourth Page.]

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Dillon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

H A G U E, March 20.

THEIR High Mightinesses the States General have this day issued the following Proclamation:

"BE it known that we, for particular reasons us thereunto moving, have thought fit absolutely to prohibit, and we hereby absolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns, and shot, by ships belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, provisionally for the term of six months, upon pain not only of confiscation of the arms and ammunition which shall be found there on board, but also of a fine of 1000 Guilders over and above, at the charge of the Commander, whose ship shall be answerable and liable to execution for the same."

"That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the above said term of six months, no gunpowder, guns, shot, or other instruments of war, shall be embarked on board any other ships, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be transported abroad, without consent or permission of the College of Admiralty, under whose jurisdiction the embarkation shall be made, upon pain of confiscation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, shot, or other ammunition, which shall have been embarked without permission, of the Commanders incurring a fine of 1000 Guilders, on board of whose said ship the said arms and ammunition shall have been embarked, and his said ship be answerable and liable to execution for the said fine."

20th March, 1775.

G. VAN HARDENBROEK.

(Counter-signed) H. FAGEL.

L O N D O N.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S.

April 1. On Thursday in the House of Commons, previous to any private business of importance being agitated, the report was brought in from the Committee on the restraining bill for Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c. The only speakers were Mr. Cooper, and the two Mr. Luttrells: the latter Gentlemen spoke against the clauses, as well as against the principal; but the Minister either thought the subject, or the debates on it, too unimportant, so there was no division. One of the Mr. Luttrells drew a parallel between the civil war which introduced the ruin, as he said, of the Roman republic; talked of impeachment against the advisers and conductors of these hostile measures against our fellow subjects; said they infringed the first principles of the constitution, and said they deserved the appellation of *P—tum D—m*, much more than the Parliament which in the reign of Henry VI. gained that name in our history. Captain Luttrell spoke much to the purpose. Mr. Cooper spoke short in reply to both.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, &c. A clause was added to the bill, that all goods shall be shipped during the continuance of this act from the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware River only, to places therein mentioned. Ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Several American papers were laid before the House, and among the rest the following letter from Gen. Gage to Lord Dartmouth:

"My Lord, We have information often from the country, that the towns in this province become more divided, notwithstanding the endeavours used to keep up their enthusiasm; and the tyranny and oppressive acts exercised against persons deemed friends of government, has driven them in several places to combine together for their mutual defence. Where the majority in a township have been averse to their measures, the faction have employed their adherents in neighbouring towns to join, and form bodies sufficient to force them, by numbers, to sign recantations, which has been attended generally with violence and ill usage. The town of Marshfield, with part of that of Scituate, having been lately under terrors of that kind, from the threats of their neighbours, for having formed some associations amongst themselves, applied to me for protection; and I have sent a detachment of one hundred men to their relief. It is the first instance of an application to government for assistance, which the faction has ever tried to persuade the people they would never obtain, but be left to themselves."

"Governor Wentworth has acquainted me of a quantity of tea burnt by the populace of Portsmouth, and that the Magistrates have not support sufficient to enable them to apprehend any of the people concerned in the attack of Fort William and Mary, or keep them safe in goal after commitment, and desires that two regiments may be stationed at Portsmouth. No quarters are yet prepared for them, nor am I informed how they are to be quartered; and I must send an officer to the Governor to settle those matters with him, previous to the moving any troops."

"People are waiting determinations from home, which will probably make great alterations in proceedings here. I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c."

"THO. GAGE."

April 4. Letters from Marfeilles advise, that the differences between the Emperor of Morocco and the United Provinces continue still in the same state of uncertainty. It seems the Emperor is willing to compromise the matter, if the States will make the same presents as the Portuguese.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 24.

"The last letters from Vienna advise, that it was reported there, that when the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople exchanged the ratifications of the peace lately concluded between the Russians and the Turks, he demanded of the Divan the ratification of the cession of the district of Belgrade, and that of the part of Moldavia occupied by the Austrians; together with the town Choczim; and that he was answered, that the Sublime Porte never made cessions, but when it was their own voluntary proposal so to do, or when they were obliged to it by the fate of arms."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 28.

"A report has prevailed here for some days past, that a terrible insurrection has happened at Constantinople, which has cost the lives of several thousand Greeks, and the greatest part of their Clergy, who were inhumanly murdered; that the Workmen employed in building a new Greek church, and a Russian Officer who had the direction of that work, met with the same fate; and that the building was destroyed; that Col. Peterson, at present the Russian Minister at the Ottoman Porte, was in the greatest danger of losing his life, if he had not happily made his escape to a ship belonging to his nation which lay in the harbour; that the Janissaries, supported by the heads of the law and the populace, went to the Seraglio, and insisted upon the Grand Signor's continuing the war against Russia, on pain of being dethroned. Some people pretend that the Grand Signor himself, at

the instigation of some of the European Powers, has secretly encouraged this insurrection, in order to have a pretence to break the peace, and recommence hostilities, as by being forced so to do. We are impatient to know the truth of this news."

Extract of a Letter from Dover, March 31.

"On Tuesday last a detachment of the 14th regiment of foot, consisting of about 100 men, embarked on board a transport in this harbour for Boston, and the next morning failed for that place."

House of Commons, April 6.

Yesterday the House proceeded to the third reading of the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and South-Carolina, &c.

Mr. Hartley arose, opened an unexpected debate; he condemned the bill upon various principles, but particularly, as being exceptionable in adopting a policy much inferior to what might have been proceeded on.

Mr. Bull followed him, and gave his hearty contradiction to the bill upon every principle, and from every motive that could induce him to oppose any thing.

Alderman Sawbridge spoke but little, but declared against the measure in a short, clear, and decisive manner. These were followed by

Sir John Duntze, who gave a modest and sensible opinion, steering clear of hot, violent measures and associations.

General Conway opened his new parliamentary campaign upon this bill, in favour of the Americans.

Mr. Rigby made the best and most spirited speech that was uttered: He was quite fired, to find the above gentlemen against administration. "I cannot, said he, hear with any patience, gentlemen condemning the present bill, upon the idea of being against taxing America. Sir, that is not the question at present; had America never denied the right, the question had not come before us; but they deny the right, and in defence of the denial, are now in open rebellion. Sir, the weighty tax, the heavy incumbrance of which they complain, is the three penny duty of tea. What is that formidable duty? One would think gentlemen could not, or would not, make use of their understandings in that affair. Why did they oppose it?—I will tell you, Sir: the arrangement of those acts enabled the East-India Company to underfell the Boston smugglers; that is, the Boston patriots; and this was the circumstance which made them so furious, and threw them into that flame which has now risen to rebellion."

They are in rebellion, and are the worst sort of rebels; for not content with being rebels themselves, they want to spirit this country into rebellion too. But, Sir, we are told, that America is too strong for us, and that we cannot make her submit. Idle and ridiculous idea, to suppose that a people without an army, and without the means of paying, feeding and supporting one, are to be able, all of a sudden, to start up conquerors. If I was to believe the argument I have heard in its real extent, I should suppose they were to conquer us. Why, Sir, if the Congress of Philadelphia are to go on as they have done, the thing is actually come to pass, and we are conquered; the seat of the empire is removed to Philadelphia, and we sit here only to be laughed at; the dignity and honour of sitting in this House, so envied by all the Commons of England, is at an end; let the gentlemen who gave us such doctrines as I have heard to day cross the Atlantic; let them join their comrades in Philadelphia, they are stuff congenial with what they will find, and we may expect rare consequences from the union."

The debate continued till eight o'clock, when a motion was made that the bill do pass. The House divided, and the numbers were, ayes 192, noes 46.

SUMMARY of the BUSINESS at GUILDHALL Yesterday.

A few minutes after one o'clock the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes and Newnham, with the two Sheriffs, proceeded to the hustings, and the Common Cryer having made proclamation that the business on which the livery were convened was to consider of a "Remonstrance and Petition to the throne, respecting the measures adopted with regard to America," the Lord Mayor came forward, and addressed the citizens in the following speech:

The speech of the LORD MAYOR to the Common-hall, April 5, 1775.

"Gentlemen of the Livery, 'It would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the request of several respectable fellow-citizens to call this Common-hall, from every feeling of justice and humanity to our persecuted brethren in America, and the fatal consequences I foresee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which must so deeply affect the prosperity, not only of this, the first commercial city in the world, but likewise the whole kingdom. I will only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this subject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houses of Parliament long before the present unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies began; so long ago as the year 1739."

"The citizens of London are too deeply interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these his Majesty's kingdoms to his American colonies is of the utmost importance, and almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others."

"If, Gentlemen, the trade to our American colonies, near 40 years ago, was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of such importance, the amazing entries for several late years, made in the books of the Custom-house, which are almost daily before your eyes, will best demonstrate to what an immense magnitude it is since grown. Such an object surely calls for our most earnest unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be assured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Magistrate."

Captain Allen now moved that such remonstrance should be presented, and all hands were held up in favour of the motion, except seven or eight, among whom was Sir James Esdaile. Mr. Allen made a long and spirited speech, in which he was very severe on the arbitrary strides taken by government, which rendered it necessary for every man of spirit to stand up in his own defence. He said, that if he had sat in the House of Commons he should have opposed all the late measures, being convinced they were but the acts of the Minister, who was himself controuled by an invisible agent. That it was amazing a confidence should be reposed in a *Stuart*, by those who ought to fear every man of the name. Of the Scots in general the Captain spoke very handsomely, and wished the English would copy them in their nationality. He said that the Lord Mayor had been unjustly accused

of a prejudice against the Scots as a people, and that the Thane had artfully made this circumstance the ground of a national quarrel. This orator recommended unanimity in the common cause, but lamented that whenever emoluments were to arise, there never were wanting bad men, even of rank, who would do any thing. He said the question now was, whether the Americans were to be enslaved or not? If government was in want of supplies, why did it not take the regular method of raising them? He concluded by saying, "the Americans are sons of Britons, and have a right to be free," and that he hoped the hall would be unanimous for the proposed remonstrance."

[Here the remonstrance was read, and is as follows:]

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, to the oppression of our fellow subjects in America; these measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the Colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your Petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures, not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpose is to establish arbitrary power over all America.

Your Petitioners conceive the Liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the Constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it to be an essential, unalterable principle of Liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great leading principle, they most ardently wish to see their fellow subjects in America secured in what their humble Petition to your Majesty prays for—Peace, Liberty and Safety. Subordination in commerce under which the colonies have always cheerfully acquiesced is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they also contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves: To require more of them would, for this reason, derogate from the justice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is therefore, with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of Representation in their Assemblies wrested from them; the Trial by Jury abolished; the odious powers of excise extended to all the cases of revenue; the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation, at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant of the Customs; the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their Judges dependant for their seats and salaries on the will of the Crown; Liberty and Life rendered precarious, by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here, where the distance making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance; soldiers and others in America have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for such murder; the Capital of New-England has been punished with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and suspected in one common and inhuman calamity: Chartered Rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus Act and Trial by Jury have been suppressed, and French despotic Government, with the Roman Catholic Religion, have been established by law over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America; dutiful Petitions for redress of these grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects, have been fruitless. To fill up the measure of these Oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, measures are now planned upon the most merciless policy of starving our fellow subjects into a total surrender of their Liberties, and an unlimited submission to Arbitrary Government.

These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and obliged them to have recourse to that resistance, which is justified by the great principle of the Constitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our ancestors transferred the Imperial Crown of these realms from the Popish and tyrannical race of the Stewarts, to the illustrious and Protestant House of Brunswick.

Your Petitioners are persuaded that these measures originate in the secret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majesty's Title and the Liberties of your people. That your Majesty's Ministers carry them into execution by the same wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the Peace and violate the Constitution of this country. This is poisoning the fountain of public security, and rendering that body, which should be the guardian of Liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

Your Petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances, which alarm and afflict your people.

So shall Peace and Commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be solid supporters of your throne."

Silence was now made, and the remonstrance agreed by the proper officer, one hand only being held against it.

Mr. Saxby then came forward, and made the following motions, which were regularly seconded and carried, with only one against them.

1. That the remonstrance and petition be fairly transcribed by the Town Clerk.

2. That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, City Members, Sheriffs, and Livery in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other officers, present it to his Majesty.

3. That the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, wait on his Majesty, to know when he will be pleased to receive the same.

4. That the Lord Mayor be requested to give the earliest and public notice, when the King shall appoint to receive it.

Mr. Saxby afterwards moved, that the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, be given to those Lords, who protested against the acts lately passed respecting America; to such Members of the Hon. House of Commons who opposed the said acts, and all other anti-commercial measures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to those Members of the House of Commons, who voted for expunging the resolutions relative to the Middlesex election; and to Edmund Burke, Esq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All these motions were unanimously agreed to.

On the above occasion the hall was not more than half filled, but the meeting appeared to be very respectable.

W O R C E S T E R, May 24.

It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every person among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the cursed plans of a tyrannical ruler and an abandoned Ministry, should be disarmed, and rendered as incapable as possible of doing further material mischief to this distressed province: The Tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday last; they accordingly appeared, and after surrendering their arms to the Committee of Correspondence, and being strictly ordered not to leave the town, or to meet together, without a permit, were dismissed.

N E W - P O R T, May 29.

Last Wednesday night the sloop Collector, Capt. Nicholas Webster, failed from this port for Boston, with a quantity of salt provisions, for the use of the standing army there, and a number of sheep; but for whose use these were is as yet uncertain. It is reported, that said sloop and salt provisions were taken into the custody of one of the ships of war here, and sent by her to Boston; but how that matter is, by whom those sheep were shipped, and for whose use, all-discovering time may unfold.—The Committee of Inspection, we hear, have taken the affair of the sheep into their consideration.

Last Thursday Major HENRY SHERBURNE, and Capt. JOHN THORPAM, with one full company of the troops of this colony, marched from this town to join the American army, stationed near Boston, for the defence of American Liberty.

N E W - Y O R K, June 5.

By accounts from Boston, as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three General Officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 drafts, were arrived there in six transports from England.

The following is an extract of a letter from Whitehaven, to a gentleman in Virginia, dated January 11, 1775.

"There is a vessel called the Peggy, Captain Shepherd, put in here, bound from Liverpool to New-York, loaded with coals, 199 crates, 4 puncheons of goods; and 4 bales of sail cloth, but nobody knows what sort of goods; the Captain says crockery and hard ware; and I understand there are two more of the same sort. Pray what will the people in the two Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, say to those faithful brethren to the northward? Pray put this into all the papers, that the peoples eyes may be opened. She arrived in Whitehaven on Sunday the 8th inst. (January) after parting an anchor and cable in Ramsay-Bay, where they chose, at this dismal season, to ride rather than come in here, lest a discovery should be made. This vessel is said to belong to New-York; she is a small snow, with a woman figure head."

Captain Shepherd informs, that the cargo was taken on board in the month of November, and that he failed the 30th December, but meeting with hard gales of wind, was obliged to put into Whitehaven, where he lay 10 days: That three weeks after his departure from that port, they lost their main-mast and trival-mast, and their boats from the deck, and were obliged to put into Youghall, in Ireland, to refit, where they continued until the 5th of April, when they departed from that port for New-York, where they arrived the 23th of May.

Application having been made to the Committee for necessities, in order to enable them to return, a Sub-Committee was appointed to attend the vessel, under whose inspection they were furnished with what articles were wanted. The Committee appointed a guard of two men, to be on board every night, to prevent any attempt to land any part of the cargo: And the following deposition was made by the master.

ON the 31st day of May, 1775, personally appeared before me David Matthews, Esq; Alderman of the East-Ward, in the city of New-York, Matthias Shepherd, commander of the snow Patty, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeeth and faith, that he will embrace the first opportunity of wind and weather, and depart with his said vessel from this port of New-York; that he has not landed any part of the cargo imported in the vessel, in this province, and that he will not make any attempt to do it; nor shall any other persons, by or with his consent or permission. And farther faith not.

MATTHIAS SHEPHERD.  
Sworn this 31st day of May, 1775, before me

DAVID MATTHEWS.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, June 3, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress, in their resolution of the 15th ult. have recommended to the inhabitants of this city, that if the troops which are expected should arrive here, this colony act on the defensive, so long as it may be consistent with their safety and security. And whereas the General Committee of the city and county of New-York, in their address to the Lieut. Governor of this Colony, have requested, that in case any troops from Great-Britain should arrive here, he would endeavour to procure orders from General Gage to prevent their landing, or encamping in this city and county. And this Congress being informed, that orders have been received from the General for the embarkation of the troops, now in this city, We do therefore, as well in conformity to what we conceive to be the spirit of the above order of the Continental Congress, as the intention of the above address, earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this city and county, and all others, not to obstruct the embarkation of the said troops, but to permit them to depart this city peaceably.

A true copy from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

FRESH ADVICES from the American Army.  
Received Yesterday Afternoon, by Captain Santa Croix, from Rhode-Island.

A circumstantial ACCOUNT of the late BATTLE at Chelsea, Hog-Island, &c.

On Saturday last, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live stock from Hog and Noddle's Island, which lie near Chelsea and Winnesmet, on the N. E. side of Boston harbour.----From Chelsea

to Hog Island, at low water, it is but about knee-high, and from that to Noddle's Island about the same.—The stock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boston, and Mr. Jonathan Jackson, at Newbury-Port; that on Noddle's Island was owned by Mr.-----Williams, of Boston, who hires the Island.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelsea to Hog-Island, and from thence to Noddle's Island, to drive off the stock which was there, but were interrupted by a schooner and a sloop, dispatched from the fleet in Boston harbour, and 40 marines, who had been stationed on the island to protect the live stock.—However, they sent off 2 fine English stallions, 2 colts, and 3 cows; killed 15 horses, 2 colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn, full of salt hay, and an old farm house: By this time they were fired on from the schooner and sloop, and a large number of marines in boats, sent from the several men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marsh, and kept themselves undiscovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they shot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died soon after. They then retreated to Hog-Island, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelsea, and drove off all the stock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 sheep and lambs, some cows, horses, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials, and the schooner, sloop, boats and marines, on the other island.—Having cleared Hog-Island, the provincials drew up on Chelsea Neck, and sent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and 2 pieces of cannon [4 pounders] which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; soon after which General Putnam went down and hailed the schooner, and told the people that, if they would submit, they should have good quarters, which the schooner returned with 2 cannon shot; this was immediately answered with 2 cannon from the provincials:—Upon this a very heavy fire ensued from both sides, which lasted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the schooner ceased, the fire from the shore being so hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats; a great number of which had been sent from the ships to their assistance, and also a large reinforcement of marines sent to Noddle's Island, with 2 twelve pounders.

The schooner being thus left, drove ashore, where about break of day, the Provincials carried some hay under her stern, and set her on fire, the sloop keeping up a small fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun at Noddle's Island hill, with the 12 pounders upon the provincials; also General Putnam kept a heavy fire upon the sloop, which disabled her much, and killed many of her men; so that she was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceased, excepting a few shot which were exchanged between the party at Chelsea, and the marines on Noddle's Island.—Thus ended this long action, without the loss of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the bursting of his own gun, and another only lost his little finger.—The loss of the enemy amounted to 20 killed, and 30 wounded.—The provincials took out of the schooner 4 double-fortified 4 pounders, twelve fowls, chief of her rigging and sails, many cloths, some money, &c. which the sailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haste.

A letter from Boston, of the 19th of May, says, "the late alarming fire in this city was occasioned by a serjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges with his pipe in his mouth; he was so burnt, that he died the 20th following."

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, June 5, 1775.

"Last evening a person (one Dagget) arrived here by water from New-Haven, which place he left yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and informs us, that last Saturday evening an express arrived at New-Haven from the Congress at Cambridge, with dispatches to the Congress at Philadelphia, the contents of which, he understood, was, that the vessel that carried the dispatches from General Gage, after the battle at Concord, Lexington, &c. was cast away or foundered at sea, and the dispatches were taken up by a vessel bound to some part of Massachusetts, and sent to the Provincial Congress, and from thence by express to Philadelphia."—We hope this may prove true, and if so the express may be hourly expected.

Captain Welch, arrived here from London, last from Plymouth, on the 16th of last Month, in Lat. 34: 41, Long. 61: 50, spoke the Ship Marlborough, Capt. Dawson, from Liverpool for Virginia 39 Days out; and on the 28th, in Lat. 38: 17, Long. 69, he spoke the Schooner Bertheba, Capt. Sears, belonging to Cape Cod, all well.

Captain Conyngham, from Dominica, on the 23d ult. in Lat. 27, Long. 67, spoke the Brig Catherine, Captain Pearce, from R. Island for Jamaica, out 20 Days, all well.

IN CONGRESS, MONDAY, May 27, 1775.

On Motion Resolved, That no provisions or necessities of any kind be exported to the island of Nantucket, except from the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay; the Convention of which Colony is desired to take measures for effectually providing the said island, upon their application to purchase the same, with as much provision as shall be necessary for its internal use, and no more.

The Congress deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this continent, through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a vigilant execution of this resolve to all Committees.

A true copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, June 2, 1775.

Upon Motion Resolved, That no Bill of Exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negotiated, or any money supplied to them by any person in America. That no provisions or necessities of any kind be furnished or supplied to or for the use of the British army or navy in the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay—and that no vessel employed in transporting British troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike stores or provisions for said troops, be freighted or furnished with provisions or any necessities—until farther orders from this Congress.

A true copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE, Chester, May 31, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears very necessary, in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country, to embody ourselves and make all the military preparations in our power; and it appears absolutely impossible to carry this laudable design into execution without observing the greatest order, harmony and concord, not only under the laws of civil government, but also while under arms and in actual duty.—We therefore unanimously recommend the following association to be entered into by the good people of this country.

"We the subscribers do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage, under the sacred ties of honour, virtue,

and love to our country, that we will use our utmost endeavours to learn the military exercise, and promote harmony and unanimity in our respective companies; that we will strictly adhere to the rules of decency during duty; that we will pay a due regard to our Officers; that we will, when called upon, support with our utmost abilities the civil magistrate, in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will at all times be in readiness to defend the lives, liberties and properties of ourselves and fellow countrymen, against all attempts to deprive us of them."

Information being lodged with this committee, that William Moore, Esq; has expressed himself in terms inimical to the liberties of America, and derogatory to the Continental Congress, and as a special committee is now appointed to examine into the affair, the public are desired to suspend their judgment, until Mr. Moore has had an opportunity either to exculpate himself from the charge, or make proper acknowledgment to his country.

Extracts from the Minutes.

By order of the Committee,

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Secretary.

On Thursday last was married Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, Merchant, to Miss PATTY ORD, both of this city.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Peggy, J. Elliott, and Sloop Polly, J. Davidson, from Jamaica. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia. Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Hispaniola. Brig Venus, C. Manchester, Montserrat. Sloop Betsey, D. Earl, St. Eustatia. Brig Kingston, S. Conyngham, Dominica and St. Eustatia. Ship Barbados Packet, V. Welsh, London. Schooner Nancy, H. Stocker, N. Carolina. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Schooner Mary, J. Allen, to Jamaica. Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Ship Hibernia, J. McCay, and Sloop Sally, T. Albertson, New-York. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinson, Falmouth. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, St. Vincent. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Kitts. Sloop Betsey, E. Coffin, Antigua. Sloop Betsey, W. Undrill, and Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia. Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Brig Jenny, W. McCulloch, Cowes. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Lyrie, London. Brig Polly, J. Beach, to St. Eustatia.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1775.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape this day, from the Goal of this city, one ANDREW STEWART, who was under sentence of death, for counterfeiting and uttering the Fifty Shilling Bills of the province of Pennsylvania; a slender man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the small-pox, long black hair generally clogged, a fashionable small hat, with Nankeen jacket and breeches, white thread stockings. Whoever apprehends the said STEWART, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

W A N T E D,

A GARDENER and his WIFE,

To take Care of a Gentleman's Country Seat, about four Miles from this City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES, MADE, SOLD AND REPAIRED, BY THOMAS HOWARD, In Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, and next Door but one to Trotter's Alley.

WHERE he carries on the WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING BUSINESS in their various Branches, and will be much obliged to his Friends and the Public, to favour him with their Custom.

N. B. Masters of Shalleps, or others, who bring up Watches from the Lower Counties, or elsewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their Custom, may have their own done gratis. Likewise an Apprentice wanted to said Business.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1775.

MANUFACTURED at BATISTO FURNACE, in West New-Jersey, and to be sold, either at the Works, or by the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, a great variety of iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, and oval fish kettles, either with or without covers, skillets of different sizes, being much lighter, neater and superior in quality to any imported from Great-Britain; pot-ash, and other large kettles, from 30 to 125 gallons; sugar-mill pudgeons, neatly rounded, and polished at the end; grating-bars of different lengths; grist-mill rounds; weights of all sizes, from 7 to 56; Fullers plates; open and close-stoves, of different sizes; rag-wheel irons for saw-mills; pestles and mortars; iron weights, and forge hammers, of the best quality. Also Batisto Pig-Iron as usual, the quality of which is too well known to need any recommendation. JOHN COX, 6 M.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Taylor, formerly of Chester county, deceased, on the 12th instant, being the second day of the week, on the premises,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, turned by the main branch of Brandywine creek, with 26 acres of land thereunto belonging, 12 of which are good watered meadow, situate in East-Bradford township, Chester county, about 15 miles from Marcus-Hook, 17 from Chester, and the same distance from Wilmington, on which is a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and an orchard of about 150 bearing apple-trees. The whole in good repair, and the title indisputable. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the conditions may be known by applying to BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Executor. 11 W.

THIS is to give Notice to JOHN FLAHERTY, who came from beyond Pittsburg, as he said, and left with me, the subscriber, living in Leacock township, a BAY HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, and Watch, in pledge of a debt due me, and was to return in a short time and discharge said debt, but has not since been heard of, that if said Flaherty does not come, in two weeks from this date, and discharge the debt, and expence of keeping said creature, they will be sold for the same, by ANDREW CALDWELL. 4

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the first of June, at night, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, has neither brand nor ear-mark, with a small snip in her face, low before, paces and trots; she has a remarkable thick mane, and a switch tail. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds for the mare and thief, paid by JEREMIAH BILLEW. 4

Easton Goal, Northampton County, June 3, 1775.

WAS committed to the said goal, on the 26th of May last, a certain young lad, who calls himself JOHN M'DANIEL, and says he is a servant of Alexander Wilton, near a place called Shearman's Valley, in Cumberland county: There are therefore to request his said master to come or send, in five weeks from this date, and take the said servant away, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

PETER EALER, Goaler.

Dedminster, in Bucks County, June 5, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a few days past, a black HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 5 or 6 years old; had on him an old hunting saddle and saddle bags. The owner thereof, proving his property, and paying charges, is desired to come and take him away. ANTHONY KENNARD. 4

found that nothing could be done of any great importance, by bullying, blustering and threatening, he could alter his tone, begin to coax, and offer a reward. It may be said this Jones was a goaler. Yes, and such a goaler as I would give credit to, sooner than the generality of those officers, that will degrade the British arms, by employing their swords in taking away the rights of a free people, when they ought to be devoted to a good cause only. There were killed at Lexington eight persons; one Parker, of the same name with the captain of the company, and two or three more, on the common; the rest on the other side of the walls and fences while dispersing. The soldiers fired at persons who had no arms. Eight hundred of the best British troops in America having thus nobly vanquished a company of non-resisting Yankees while dispersing, and slaughtered a few of them by way of experiment, marched forward in the greatness of their might to Concord. The Concord people had received the alarm, and had drawn themselves up in order for defence; upon a messenger's coming and telling them that the regulars were three times their number, they prudently changed their situation, determining to wait for reinforcements from the neighbouring towns, which were now alarmed; but as to the vast numbers of armed people seen assembling in all the heights, as related in the account, 'tis mostly fiction. The Concord company retired over the North bridge, and when strengthened returned to it, with a view of dislodging Capt. Laurie, and securing it for themselves. They knew not what had happened at Lexington, and therefore orders were given by the commander not to give the first fire; they boldly marched towards it, though not in great numbers (as told in the account) and were fired upon by the regulars, by which fire a Captain belonging to Acton was killed, and I think a private. The Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Concord, living in the neighbourhood of the bridge, who gave me the account, went near enough to see it, and was nearer the regulars than the killed. He was very uneasy till he found that the fire was returned, and continued till the regulars were drove off. Lieut. Gould, who was at the bridge, was wounded and taken prisoner, has deposed that their regulars gave the first fire there, tho' the printed narrative asserts the contrary; and the soldiers, that knew any thing of the matter, with whom I conversed, made no scruple of owning the same that Mr. Gould deposed. After the engagement began, the whole detachment collected together as fast as it could. The narrative tells us that as Capt. Parsons returned with his three companies over the bridge, they observed three soldiers on the ground, one of them scalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, tho' not quite dead; all this is not fiction, tho' the most is. The Rev. Mr. Emerson informed me how the matter was, with great concern for its having happened. A young fellow coming over the bridge in order to join the country people, and seeing the soldier wounded and attempting to get up, not being under the feelings of humanity, very barbarously broke his skull and let out his brains, with a small axe (apprehend of the tomahawk kind) but as to his being scalped and having his ears cut off, there was nothing in it. The poor object lived an hour or two before he expired. The detachment, when joined by Capt. Parsons, made a hasty retreat, finding by woful experience that the Yankees would fight, and that their numbers would be continually encreasing. The regulars were pushed with vigour by the country people, who took the advantage of walls, fences, &c. but those that could get up to engage were not upon equal terms with the regulars in point of number any part of the day, tho' the country was collecting together from all quarters, and had there been two hours more for it, would probably have cut off both detachment and brigade, or made them prisoners. The soldiers being obliged to retreat with haste to Lexington, had no time to do any considerable mischief. But a little on this side Lexington meeting-house, where they were met by the brigade, with cannon, under Lord Percy, the scene changed. The inhabitants had quitted their houses in general upon the road, leaving almost every thing behind them, and thinking themselves well off in escaping with their lives. The soldiers burnt in Lexington three houses, one barn and two shops, one of which joined to the house, and a mill-house adjoining to the barn: Other houses and buildings were attempted to be burnt, and narrowly escaped. You would have been shocked at the destruction which has been made by the regulars, as they are mis-called, had you been present with me to have beheld it. Many houses were plundered of every thing valuable that could be taken away, and what could not be carried off was destroyed; looking-glasses, pots, pans, &c. were broke all to pieces; doors when not fastened, sashes and windows wantonly damaged and destroyed. The people say that the soldiers are worse than the Indians; in short, they have given the country such an early specimen of their brutality, as will make the inhabitants dread submission to the power of the British ministry, and determine them to fight desperately rather than have such cruel masters to lord it over them. The troops at length reached Charlestown, where there was no attacking them with safety to the town, and that night and the next day crossed over in boats to Boston, where they continue to be shut up; for the people poured down in so amazing a manner from all parts, for scores of miles round, even the grey-headed came to assist their countrymen, the General was obliged to fet about further fortifying the town immediately at all points and places. The proceedings of April 19th have united the colony and continent, and brought in New-York to act as vigorously as any other place whatsoever; and has raised an army in an instant, which are lodged in the several houses of the towns round Boston till their tents are finished, which will be soon. All that is attended to, besides plowing and planting, &c. is making ready for fighting. The non-importations and non-exportations will now take place from necessity, and traffic give place to war. We have a fine spring, prospects of great plenty; there was scarce ever known such a good fall of lambs; we are in no danger of starving, thro' the cruel acts against the New-England governments; and the men who had been used to the fishery, a hardy generation of people, Lord North has undignifiedly kept in the country to give strength to our military operations, and to assist as occasion may require: Thanks to a superior wisdom for his blunders. The General is expecting reinforcements, but few have arrived as yet; the winds, contrary to the common run at this season, instead of being easterly, have been mostly the reverse. When the reinforcement arrives, and is recovered of the voyage, the General will be obliged in honour to attempt dislodging the people, and penetrating into the country; both soldiers and inhabitants are in want of fresh provisions, and will be like to suffer much, should

the provincial army be able to keep the town shut up on all sides, excepting by water, as at present. The General engaged with the Select-men of Boston, that if the town's people would deliver up their arms into their custody, those that chose it should be allowed to go out with their effects; the townsmen complied, and the General forfeited his word, for which there will be an after-reckoning, should they ever have it in their power to call him to an account. A few have been allowed to come out with many of their effects; numbers are not permitted to come out, and the chief of those who have been, have been obliged to leave their merchandise and goods (linen and household stuff, cash and plate excepted) behind them. You must look back to the origin of the united provinces, that you may have an idea of the resolution of this people. May the present struggle end as happily in favour of American Liberty, without proving the destruction of Great-Britain. We are upon a second edition of King Charles the First's reign, enlarged. May the dispute be adjusted, before the times are too tragical to admit of it. Both officers and privates have altered their opinion of the Yankees very much since the 18th of April.

The detachment, while at Concord, disabled two 24 pounders, destroyed their two carriages, and seven wheels for the same, with their limbers; sixteen wheels for brass 3 pounders, and two carriages, with limber and wheels for two 4 pounders; 300 pounds of ball thrown into the river, wells and other places; and broke in pieces about 60 barrels of flour, half of which was saved. Cannot be certain of the numbers that were killed. Apprehend upon the whole the regulars had more than 100 killed, and 150 wounded, besides about 50 taken prisoners. The country people had about 40 killed, 7 or 8 taken prisoners, and a few wounded.

N. B. I never saw the printed account till Monday, so that I was not directed by it in any of my enquiries when at Lexington and Concord. The General, I am persuaded, gave positive orders to the detachment not to fire first, or I am wholly mistaken in my opinion of him. The prisoners at Worcester, Concord and Lexington, all agreed in their being exceedingly well used. The policy of the people would determine them thereto, if their humanity did not.

May 17, 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW SELLING BY ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, Philadelphia, (Price TWENTY SHILLINGS, Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding)

**POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS:** Or, an ENQUIRY into Public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES; illustrated and established upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the Necessity, and the Means of Reforming those Errors, Defects and Abuses; of Restoring the Constitution and Saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other Works. After treating of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were, a secondary God, and the first and greatest Parent. It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted. And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an Individual, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.

§§ SUBSCRIBERS who live in the Country are requested to send for their Books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the Proposals for Printing an American Edition, of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS was laid before the Public, the Author, in London, hath published another Volume, being the third and last, with complete INDEXES to the whole; which is the Completion of this very useful and interesting work, peculiarly necessary at this time for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans. To accommodate those Gentlemen with complete Sets, who were pleased to encourage this edition by Subscription, the Publishers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-street, Philadelphia, are determined to Print this Third and last Volume, at the same Price to Subscribers, with each of the other Volumes, viz. TEN SHILLINGS, Pennsylvania Currency; although the English Edition in three Volumes is sold at Forty-two Shillings.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their Names; a List of which will be printed in the third and last Volume, because the price of the 3 Vols. (to Non-subscribers) will then be advanced to Thirty-six Shillings.

York-town Goal, May 24, 1775.

WAS committed into my custody, the following persons, a man, named John Jones, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when committed, a blue broadcloth coat, with flat metal buttons, a red striped cotton jacket, a pair of striped trowsers, and leather breeches under them, an old felt hat; he has short brown hair, and about 24 years of age. One other of them, named Thomas Johnston, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on, when committed, an old castor hat, cut in the fashion, a canvas frock, a dark grey bearskin or coating short jacket, without sleeves, and a red flannel ditto, old blue-grey German serge breeches; he is an Englishman, and says he is about 25 years of age; he has also a very remarkable cut in his upper lip, on the left side. Likewise a certain Archibald M'Warty, who confessed he was a servant to a certain William Lives, near Staunton, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a warthy complexion, black hair; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, an iron collar about his neck, a white double-breasted jacket, without sleeves, a good flaxen linen shirt and trowsers, mended; he is an Irishman, and about 24 or 25 years of age. And a certain William Green, who ran away from a certain Mordecai Selvy, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Their masters are desired to come, if any they have, in the space of three weeks after this notice, and to pay the charges, and take them away.

§ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the 26th of May last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a star, the off hind foot white, she is about 8 or 9 years old, has a remarkable big belly, and seems to have been hurt on it. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her home, or secures her, so as the owner may have her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JAMES M'NULTY, or to Mr. PATRICK M'FALL, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Bull, in said township.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-town township, Chester county, on the 25th of May last, A two years old MARE, of a dark dun colour, she has neither brand nor ear-mak. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. June 3, 1775. § THOMAS TUCKER.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, snuff-coloured coat, yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket, without sleeves, yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, ozenbrige trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. §

Goshen, Chester County, May 31, 1775.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has rented the FULLING MILL, and BLUE-DYING UTENSILS, belonging to the Estate of Ellis Davis, late of Goshen, deceased, where he now carries on the FULLING and BLUE-DYING of Linens, Woollens and Cottons, and Wool-combing; he has all the Works belonging to the Fulling and Blue-dying in good Order. The former Customers, and others, that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that he will finish their Cloths or Worked in the best and neatest Manner, either plain or watered, according to their Directions, and at the lowest Price. Their Favours will render him their obliged Friend,

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a certain William Moor, of the Township of Deptford, and County of Gloucester, obtained a Bond of me, the Subscriber, for the Payment of Twenty Pounds, to become due some Time in January, 1776. I do hereby forewarn all Persons against taking an Assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by Law. Witness my Hand, May 26, 1775. § ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from George Martin, of West-Bradford, Chester county, a dark brown MARE; which mare was stolen by a certain James Martin, who exchanged her with the subscriber for a bay mare, ten years old, about 14 hands high, paces fast, good courage, carries well; the said George Martin having proved his property to the stolen mare, and taken her from me, therefore, the subscriber will give a reward of TEN POUNDS to any person that will return his mare, and secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

JOHN HETHRINTON.

N. B. The mare and thief was seen at John Martin's, near St. George's. June 1, 1775.

Lancaster, May 24, 1775.

WHEREAS, by an advertisement, dated in Manor township, Lancaster county, March 17, 1775, setting forth, that a certain High Dutchman, named Philip Waggoner, had forged some writings, whereby I, the subscriber, suffered damages; and by certain descriptions therein mentioned, and by a public reward of Five Pounds by me, the subscriber, offered to any person who should apprehend and secure the said Philip Waggoner in Lancaster Goal; and in pursuance of said advertisement, descriptions and reward, the said Philip Waggoner was apprehended and committed to the county goal aforesaid. Now I, the subscriber hereof, do hereby declare to the world, that the charge in the said advertisement is false, and without foundation; and in order to do justice to the injured character of the said Philip Waggoner, I have caused this advertisement to be published to the world, at my own expense. Witness my hand, this 24th day of May, 1775. § MICHAEL WHITMORE.

Signed in the presence of us, John Pettman, Stephen Hornberger.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Wright's-town, Bucks county, on the 23d of May, 1775, an indentured Irish servant man, named JOHN MAY, about 30 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red curled hair, of a fair complexion, has a long straight nose, slim made, long legs and small calves; he is a likely fellow; had on, when he went away, a good homespun coat, of a lead colour, inclining to a light drab, lined with striped lincey, a new red jacket, without sleeves, lined with blue shaloon, with small metal buttons on it, a new Russia linen shirt, tow trowsers buttoned up at the hips, good seats-leather shoes, with plated buckles, a small felt hat, and a black silk handkerchief. The same man was advertised in the Gazette by JOHN KERR, for running away from him, the fore part of February last. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WILKINSON. §

Hempfield Township, May 30, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 28th instant, a black Mare Colt, about two years old, it has a white stream down its forehead not quite to the nose, and is not trenched. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. § JOHN WELLER.

CAME to the plantations of the subscribers, living in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, Two certain Milch COWS, one of them is a black cow, has a mark in the near ear, sharp horns, and white on the end of her tail. The other of them is a brindle cow, has some white about her, and also a mark in the near ear. The owner or owners of said cows are requested to come, prove their property, and take them away. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER. §

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at the house of Gilbert Tice, of Johnstown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the last will and testament of Sir William Johnson, Bart. deceased, and in pursuance of the same,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, situated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the same, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguighting, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be sold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which said several tracts are directed by the said will to be sold by the said Executors, and the monies arising therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any person or persons inclined to treat for the same, or any part thereof, before the day of sale, may apply to Sir John Johnson, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the same, otherwise the same will be sold, and a good title given on the day of sale before mentioned.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, prisoner, confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq; and the Hon. David Ogden, Esq; two of the justices of the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jersey, at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thursday, the 22d day of June next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. §